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publicly condemn and disown the "anti-militarist" propaganda of Mr. Hervé and his followers, who not only denounce all military service but resort in their work to violent abuse of their country and its institutions. Eloquent pleas were made by Mr. Passy and others for this condemnation and disownment. Other leading delegates felt that, as no such violent and abusive "anti-militarism" has appeared in many countries, the question was a local one and ought to be dealt with by the societies in the countries where it exists. A number of prominent delegates felt that the Peace Congress, whose members are all essentially anti-militarist, ought to beware of pronouncing condemnation upon any group of men, as unpatriotic, who are engaged, in however crude and ill-advised a way, in trying to put an end to the monstrous curse of modern militarism. The compromise resolution finally adopted after long debate and reconsideration by committee simply declared the regular peace movement independent of the Hervé movement, and uttered no condemnation of it. Whether even this was wise is at least debatable, and will have to be left to time to determine.

This debate impressed us with the feeling that many of our experienced peace workers have not yet fully realized the radical seriousness of the problem of peace under the present military conditions of the world, and that some of them will have to give up the fear of "going too far" and of being considered "unpatriotic" to a greater degree than they have yet done. Nevertheless it must be said that the purpose of the Peace Congress, of the peace party, to move unitedly in its contest against war, even if somewhat slowly, is a very commendable one, and cannot but in the end produce good fruit. Peace workers can afford least of all men to be divided.

The Congress as a whole, and the revelation of growing German interest in the cause of peace which it brought out, and which has also been manifested so remarkably at The Hague, have given fresh ground for encouragement. We came away from the Congress more deeply convinced than ever that Germany is not intentionally the promoter of war for its own sake, that she is not the firebrand of the world, as some people believe, that neither in Brazil nor elsewhere is she seeking directly to foment strife, that the German people as a whole are essentially a peace-loving people, whatever may be thought of individuals. Her stately and highly developed militarism is, of course, one of the baues of Europe, a perpetual menace to the peace of the world, as many of her own people deeply feel. But in this she is only a sharer in guilt with the rest of the nations, some of which — our own for example — have vastly less pretext for armament, either on land or sea, than she has. When Germany is convinced, as she soon must be, that she no longer has ground to fear her neighbors, that their pretensions of peace are sincere, as

we believe them in the main to be, she will respond heartily, we feel sure, to the appeals for a new order of internationalism, the moving spirit of which will no longer be self-aggrandizement, hatred, fear and distrust, but justice, generous appreciation of others, trust and friendly coöperation.

Notes on the Peace Congress.

Dr. Quidde, president of the Congress, won the universal admiration of the delegates by the ability and fairness with which he presided. The Congress owed its success very largely to the energetic, long-continued labor and wisdom with which he had planned and completed its organization. He had, of course, the active and devoted coöperation of a number of his fellow townsmen, but he was the leading and guiding spirit in it all. It was his influence that secured the sympathy and support of the city government, the Bavarian authorities, and of many prominent citizens. It was no easy task to do this, for to many of these persons the Peace Congress and its work were practically unknown. But his success, a very large and splendid success, is another evidence of what great things a single person may accomplish who thoroughly believes in a cause and throws himself with all his energies into its service. His accomplished wife, speaking, as does Dr. Quidde, nearly all the important languages of Europe, a woman of unusual capacity, fidelity, tact and tireless energy, proved herself in every way his worthy helpmeet.

Dr. Harburger, professor of International Law in the University of Munich, chairman of the Committee on Organization, and Mrs. Harburger, also contributed greatly to the success of the deliberations and the pleasure of the delegates. Professor Harburger has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor for his eminent work in the international field. He presided not only at the opening session, but at the municipal reception banquet; he translated speeches into German, and seemed to be the embodiment of universal goodwill and usefulness. Mrs. Harburger gave an afternoon tea to a number of the delegates, which was greatly enjoyed.

In opening the table-speeches at the reception banquet, Dr. Harburger declared that Munich was peculiarly a city of peace. It was full of the splendid works of peace — art, science, literature, music. It was visited every year by thousands from all the leading countries. This the foreign delegates found to be literally true, and they carried away the most pleasant remembrances of Munich as one of the finest and most cultivated cities of Europe.

The absence of Hodgson Pratt and Elie Ducommun from the Congress was deeply felt by all who had labored with them so many years and had personally known of their devoted and fruitful services. When their death was announced the whole Congress rose and stood for a moment as an expression of homage to their memory.

The American delegation, which consisted of twenty members, held daily morning conferences. They discussed the attitude to be taken by them on important questions before the Congress, and also some aspects of the peace movement in this country. Rev. Frederick

Lynch of New York was chosen chairman of the delegation, and when he had to leave the Congress Rev. Bradley Gilman of Canton, Mass., was called to the chair. The meetings were most interesting and added much to the interest and influence of the delegation in the Congress.

The annual meeting of the International Peace Bureau was held during the Congress. The selection of a successor to Mr. Ducommun as secretary was, on recommendation of the Commission or Standing Committee of the Bureau, put off for one year, as it was thought that by that time a competent secretary could be obtained. The very greatest appreciation of the long and faithful services of Mr. Ducommun, who had been secretary from the creation of the Bureau in 1891, was felt by all. The resignation of Hon. Fredrik Bajer of Copenhagen, who had been president since the establishment of the Bureau, was received, and Senator La Fontaine of Brussels was chosen as his successor. The selection had the hearty support of all members of the Bureau. The number of members of the Commission of the Bureau was increased from twenty-six to thirty-five. This made room for the appointment of two new members for the United States, and, on nomination of Dr. Trueblood, Edwin D. Mead and Prof. Samuel T. Dutton were chosen. The Peace Bureau, with its headquarters at Berne, where it is directed by a local committee of five, is becoming every year a more and more valuable peace agency in binding together the peace societies and executing the resolutions of the peace congresses.

Editorial Notes.

Back from
Munich

The American Peace Society's delegation at the Sixteenth International Peace Congress at Munich numbered fifteen members, namely, Daniel G. Crandon, Rev. Bradley Gilman, Miss Anna B. Eckstein, George Fulk, Edwin Ginn, Edwin D. Mead, Lucia Ames Mead, Miss Alice Jones, Miss Marian Lyman, Mrs. S. L. Pratt, Joseph Shippen, Mrs. Joseph Shippen, Rev. James L. Tryon, Miss Lyra D. Trueblood and Benjamin F. Trueblood. Their part in the Congress is given elsewhere. Secretary Trueblood and his party carried out their itinerary as given in the last *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. They stopped briefly in London, The Hague, Amsterdam, Berlin, Dresden, and after leaving Munich visited Venice, Florence and Rome, and sailed from Naples on September 20, reaching New York on October 4. At The Hague Dr. Trueblood and Mr. Tryon had somewhat extended interviews with both Mr. Choate and General Porter. They found both these gentlemen most cordial in their reception and frank in talking of what the Conference was trying to do. They came away confirmed in their previous conviction that the American representatives at The Hague were very able men and that they were conscientiously doing everything in their power to carry out to the full their instructions and to meet as far as possible the strong desire of the American people that the Conference might result in

a great advance toward the permanent organization of peace, on a judicial basis, among the nations of the world. If the Conference does not result in what was reasonably expected of it, the fault will not be with Mr. Choate, General Porter and their American colleagues.

Once More
at Peace.

At the end of August President Roosevelt sent the following letter to the Presidents of each of the five Central American States, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador:

"It is with great regret that I have received information indicating the imminence of disturbance of the peace of Central America. In view of the untold benefits of peaceful relations among your countries, not only to yourselves but to America and to the world at large, I am led by sentiments of impartial amity to coöperate most earnestly with the President of Mexico in lending friendly influence in the cause of peace and humanity, as has been done before in similar cases.

"A conference having been suggested between representatives of the republics of Central America, I cordially tender the good offices of the United States toward bringing about so beneficial a result, and I beg to assure your excellency of my desire and willingness to contribute toward the attainment of peace, in full concurrence with the President of Mexico.

"I appeal to your excellency to aid in the realization of my friendly purpose by refraining from any action tending to increase the dangers of the situation pending a further resort to the peaceful methods of diplomacy."

This letter, with other influences, has for the present at least averted the danger of conflict. A protocol was published in Washington the 5th inst., signed by the diplomatic representatives of the five States, providing for the holding of a convention in Washington during the last half of November, "to devise the means of preserving the good relations among said countries and of bringing about permanent peace in these countries." The convention will be held on the formal invitations of the Presidents of the United States and of Mexico. Pending the meeting of the convention, the five Central American States pledge themselves to maintain peace and good relations with each other, to refrain from armed demonstrations on their respective frontiers, etc. They also agree to submit to the arbitration of the Presidents of the United States and Mexico any differences that cannot be adjusted by the usual diplomatic methods.

Casablanca
Horrors

War is war, whether it be between Russia and Japan, or between the French troops and the Moroccan tribesmen at Casablanca; whether it be international war, civil war or fighting under the guise of police restoration of order. The fighting at Casablanca in August and the bombardment by the French ships resulted in just those horrors